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is one infallible test of whether or not education in our Agricultural College or University is costing too much and that is a comparison of our per capita cost with that of other like institutions in other states, for taking a long series of years together there is no standard of the necessary cost of education so accurate as the average cost in institutions of practically the same grade. Indeed it would be impossible for any considerable duplication of effort to exist in Kansas without largely increasing the cost per student. To show that the cost per institution and per student in Kansas is not large one has only to compare the average cost of other institutions and their cost per student with our own. Such a comparison will show in practically every case that without question the cost of education in the Kansas Agricultural College and the University of Kansas, both as to the institutions themselves and as to their cost per capita, is below the average of other institutions of like rank. The large cost of education in Kansas arises rather from the unprecedented number of young people that Kansas undertakes to educate. There were students, residents of Kansas, in the University and Agricultural College in 1911-12, to the number of 4,594. If Iowa had educated as many according to population as Kansas, instead of 4,163 resident students in its University and Agricultural College it would have had 6,317; Wisconsin, instead of having 3,945 would have had 6,341; Indiana, instead of 3,889 would have had 7,339; Michigan instead of 4,509 would have had 7,636; Missouri instead of 2,740 would have had 8,949, and Illinois instead of 3,504 would have had 15,322. The question that arises, therefore, is not excessive cost per student but shall Kansas continue to educate its young people in unusual and ever increasing numbers and pay the neces-

sary cost? I believe that most of us would answer most emphatically in the affirmative.

The question of coordination of institutions suggests another danger that might arise through an attempt to standardize institutions within a given state and make them uniform in their purpose, their spirit and their outlook. I believe that nothing worse could happen in Kansas education. The value of our institutions lies largely in their being different, in having different problems to solve, in having a different life, a different point of view. A college or a university has a soul as has a man and the personality of an institution and the integrity of its life at all hazards must be maintained. It must be held to its primary purpose and acquit itself valiantly in its own domain. It seems to me, therefore, that the watchword in Kansas must be co-operation; that the teaching bodies of each institution must have and exercise powers of initiative and internal control in order to visualize and develop their own problems and maintain their own integrity and independence; that at the same time they must cooperate most fully with the board of administration and every other proper agency of education in their every endeavor to secure a true and fundamental cooperation to the end that our education, while as diverse as the different agencies connected with it, shall after all have a true and noble unity.

FRANK STRONG,
Chancellor

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NATURALISTS

THE American Society of Naturalists in affiliation with the American Society of Zoologists, the American Association of Anatomists, and the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, will hold its thirty-first

meeting at Philadelphia, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, December 31, 1913.

The morning session will be open for papers on evolution, genetics and related subjects from members or invited guests, titles of which with estimated length of delivery must be in the hands of the secretary by December 1. Requests for microscopes or for space for demonstrations should also be sent to the secretary.

The program of the afternoon will be a symposium on "The Scope of Biological Teaching in relation to New Fields of Discovery." The annual dinner will be held in the evening of the same day.

Headquarters of the affiliated societies will be at the Hotel Walton, Broad and Locust Streets.

BRADLEY M. DAVIS,

Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

MONDAY, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 29, 30 and 31, have been selected as the dates for the twenty-second annual meeting of the American Psychological Association. At the invitation of the psychologists at Yale University, the sessions will be held in New Haven, in affiliation with the American Philosophical Association.

One joint session of the two societies will be arranged. At the present time it is still uncertain whether this session will be devoted wholly to discussion of the theme, "The Standpoint of Psychology," or whether a varied program will be made by selecting from among the papers offered, a few of those that promise to be of greatest interest to the membership of both associations.

Round Tables.—It has been proposed to provide time on the program for informal round-table conferences of small groups of psychologists who are particularly interested in some more or less specialized subject. "Psychological Tests of College Freshmen," for example, is one of the topics in which several laboratories seem to have a waxing inter-

est just now, and doubtless an informal interchange of ideas and experience would have some value. More or less related themes are "Psychological Tests and Vocational Guidance"; "Graded Measurements of Adult Intelligence"; "Problems of Psychological Research among Defectives and Delinquents." A timely topic, sure to call out a clash of ideas, has been suggested to the secretary from different quarters, "The Movement toward Divorce of Philosophy and Psychology." Is psychology, more than any of the other natural sciences, dependent on philosophy? In how far are the two disciplines being benefited by the rapidly spreading tendency toward separation of the two departments in university organization?

This year, as usual, the main portion of the program will be reserved for reports of experimental research. The experience of recent meetings has convinced the committee that these reports are of the greatest value when they do not undertake to go into detail, but aim instead to state clearly, but briefly, the nature of the problem and the method of attack, and then pass at once to the general summary of the results and a discussion of the conclusions reached, leaving the mass of detailed results to be presented when the research is published in full. It is impossible to compact an effective report of research into the ten or fifteen minutes allowed, when an effort is made to include in it a bulk of detailed information which is beyond the maximal span of the attention of an average psychologist.

Cards for use in sending in the titles of reports will be mailed to all members shortly.

The Yale laboratory affords excellent quarters for the display of apparatus. Members are asked to inform the secretary of any new form of apparatus or any useful demonstration device which has not already been brought to the notice of this society. Improvements on standard appliances are often quite as worthy of attention as entirely new forms. The expense of transportation will, up to a certain limit, be assumed by the Association.